

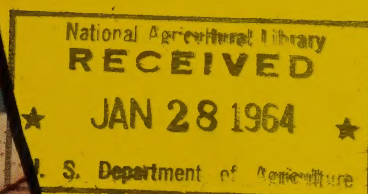
Stribling's

1962

~~1964~~

FRUIT, NUT AND GRAPE VARIETIES

of
DUPLICATE
GROWING QUALITY



DUPLICATE

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Stribling's
NURSERIES, INC.

1620 W. 16th
(Highway 99 North)

P.O. Box 793

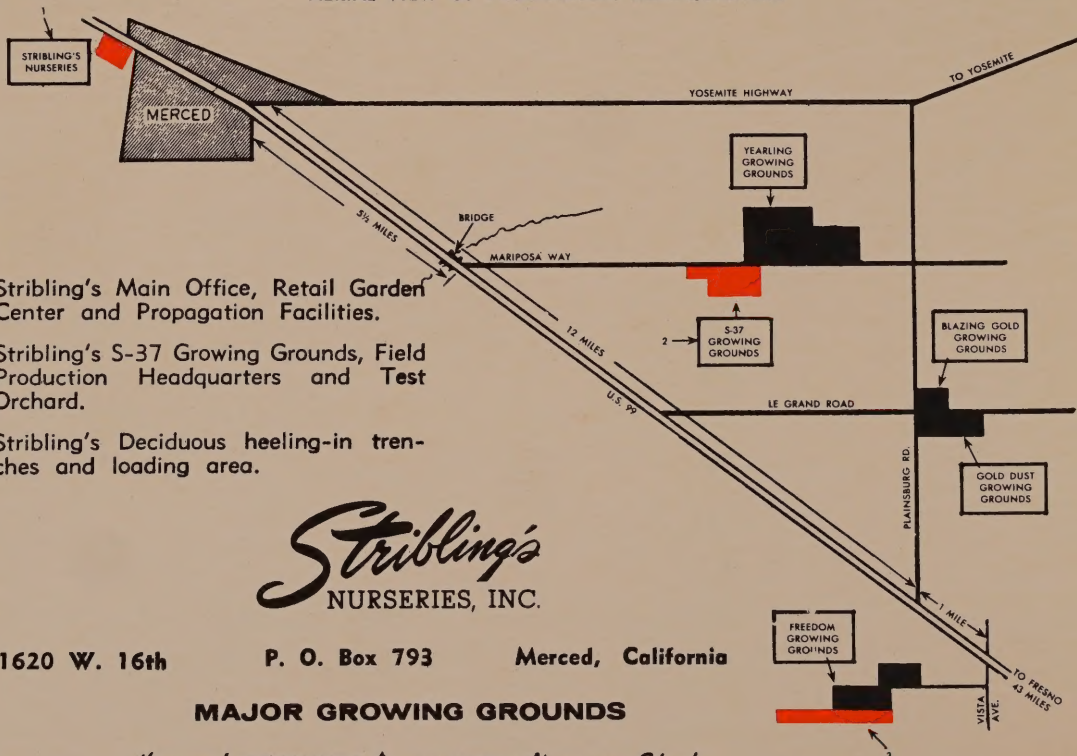
Area Code
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722-4106

Merced, California



AERIAL VIEW OF PRODUCTION HEADQUARTERS



Stribling's
NURSERIES, INC.

1620 W. 16th

P. O. Box 793

Merced, California

MAJOR GROWING GROUNDS

Home of GROWING  QUALITY Nursery Stock

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CW10—11-62



ALMOND BLOOMING CHART

MERCED COUNTY

FEBRUARY

MARCH

VARIETY	1st wk	2nd wk	3rd wk	4th wk	1st wk	2nd wk	3rd wk	4th wk
Jordanolo								
Ne Plus Ultra								
Peerless								
Nonpareil								
Kapareil								
Merced								
Davey								
Drake								
Mission (Texas)								

The ripening dates, planting charts, pollination and chilling tables in this catalog are prepared for reference only and are approximate. Dates change with the territory in which you live so you must adjust all dates according to a variety whose dates are known by you in your area. If you find any of the charts in error, we would appreciate your telling us so that we can improve the effectiveness of this catalog.

ALMOND VARIETIES

Planting distance 22 to 30 feet—48 to 90 Trees per Acre
All Almond Varieties Require Pollination—*Recommended Pollinizer

DAVEY

A soft shelled variety of excellent kernel quality. Kernel size very similar to Nonpareil and serves as an excellent pollinizer for Nonpareil. Matures mid-season. *Nonpareil, Mission.

DRAKE

Firm, medium-hard shell and plump kernel. Prolific bloomer for a mid-season variety. *Nonpareil, Mission.

JORDANOLO

Large, elongated, soft-shelled almond with smooth full kernels. Somewhat irregular in production. Very early blooming. *NePlus.

KAPAREIL

A new introduction by University of California Pomology Department, at Davis, California. It is a small uniform kernel of Nonpareil characteristic and quality. Blooms and harvests with the Nonpareil. Actually too new to know if it has any bad traits. *Nonpareil, Mission.

MERCED (PP No. 1730)

A new introduction originating in Merced County in 1942, and was commercially introduced in 1958. It is an early bearing, paper shelled almond, blooming with Nonpareil. It has small kernels and very heavy production records to date. *Nonpareil, Mission.

MISSION (TEXAS)

A medium sized, hard shelled almond with well filled, plump sweet kernels. It is the leading pollinizer for Nonpareil at this time. Blooms late and harvest period is late. Vigorous growing and relatively pest free. *Nonpareil, Drake.

NE PLUS ULTRA

A medium to large sized kernel of average quality. Very heavy production. It is an excellent pollinizer for Nonpareil. *Nonpareil, Jordanolo.

NONPAREIL

The leading almond today. It produces small, thin, sweet kernels. Very well accepted in the commercial trade. It is well adapted to all almond producing areas. Blooms in the mid-season. *Mission, NePlus, Davey, Kapareil.

PEERLESS

Medium sized hard shell nut of good quality. Blooms and matures early to mid-season. *Nonpareil, Drake.

ALMOND POLLINATION

Be sure to weigh the economic aspect of the varieties you are going to use as well as the pollination effectiveness of the secondary varieties. In the case of Almonds, the Nonpareil variety is the key variety and economically demands the lion's share of the space in an orchard. However, Mission almond is also a heavy producer as well as a good pollinizer and even though the per pound price is less on the Mission as a general rule, the extra poundage it gives helps to offset the price consideration.

Most almond pollen is carried by the honey bee from flower to flower. For this reason it is important to see that the bee colonies you have are active and healthy. Minimum requirements are two hives per acre.

It is important to note that pollination varieties should be placed on the windward side of any orchard as much as possible since the wind will assist as much as it can by carrying the pollen across your trees. Also the honey bee is smart enough to fly into the wind empty of pollen. When he picks up pollen he returns with the wind and works back over the trees from the windward side. Place the hives on the downwind side.

Sample Planting Plans

Diagram "A" is used when a maximum number of your key variety of Almonds is desired, as in the case of Nonpareil. Four parts of the planting are Nonpareil, one part is pollinizer "a" and one part is pollinizer "b". This system results in mixed trees in the pollinizer rows. This may or may not be a problem depending upon the varieties used and the system of harvest.

Diagram A



(Continued on Page 6)

ALMOND POLLINATION

— continued —

Diagram "B" is used for the same reason as Diagram "A" and accomplishes the same thing and gives the same ratio of trees. It eliminates the mixed trees in a row but sets up the possibility that if any one of the pollinizers becomes ineffective in a given year for climatic reasons then the pollen would have to travel farther.

Diagram B



Diagram "C" is used if more consideration is given to the value of the pollinating varieties, "a" and "b". The ratio changes to two parts key variety, one part pollinizer "a" and one part pollinizer "b".

Diagram C



Diagram "D" is used in place of diagram "C" by some growers. They both give the same number of trees of the three varieties. The proportions are the same, two parts key variety, one part variety "a" and one part "b" variety. It has the distinct advantage of putting a pollinizer next to every key variety of either pollinating variety.

Diagram D



APPLES

Planting distance 30 to 35 feet—48 to 69 Trees per Acre

LISTED IN RIPENING ORDER.

Pollinize apples for best results.

GRAVENSTEIN

Striped red, crisp, juicy, and keeps well. Good for shipping. Does well in the interior valley of California. It is a cooking and eating apple. Plant with Red June for best pollinization. Ripens July 15 to August 15.

JONATHAN

The fruit is good sized with high quality, light yellow flesh, tender, juicy and slightly sub-acid. The shape is oblong. Skin is smooth with rich red color. Good for dessert and cooking

GOLDEN DELICIOUS (Yellow Delicious)

Large, golden yellow, crisp, firm and delicious. A fine apple for all purposes. Yellow Delicious is a good pollinizer for other varieties. Ripens August 15 to October 1.

RED DELICIOUS

The leading red apple for all purposes. Bright red waxy skin, large, crisp, and juicy. Plant with Yellow Delicious. Ripens September 1 to December 15.

BELLFLOWER

Waxy yellow often with a beautiful pink blush, flesh tender, juicy and crisp. Slightly sub-acid. Plant with Pippin for pollination. Ripens September 1 to October 1.

BEVERLY HILLS

Fruit medium and uniform size. Flesh pale yellow with red strips and splashed with red. Quality very good. Most nearly resembles McIntosh. Does fairly well in Southern California coastal areas. Ripens September 15 to October 15.

RED ROME BEAUTY

Dark red color, medium size and rather oblong. The flesh is greenish-white and fine grained, juicy and slightly sub-acid. Tree grows to medium size and bears quickly. Ripens October 1 to November 15.

WINESAP

Dark red to maroon colored apple. Very firm and crisp. Flavor is spicy. Keeps very well. Ripens November 15 to December 30.

APPLES (continued)

NEWTON PIPPIN

Large, yellow with brownish red cheek. Firm, crisp and juicy with a very rich flavor. Best winter apple in California. Bears better when planted with Bellflower. December 1 to March 15.

CRABAPPLES

Planting distance 20 to 25 feet—69 to 110 Trees per Acre

TRANSCENDENT

A beautiful variety of Siberian Crab. It is large, yellow with red cheeks. Very fine for jelly. Ripens August 1 to September 15.

APRICOTS

Planting distance 20 to 30 feet—48 to 109 Trees per Acre

LISTED IN RIPENING ORDER

KINGS COT

Exceptionally large early apricot of clear golden exterior. Fruit is firm and ships well. Has a good flavor when fully ripe. This apricot is as large as an average peach. Pollinate with Perfection apricot. Ripens May 1 to May 15.

PERFECTION

Large size, long oval fruit, color of skin is clear yellow to deep orange, at maturity. The flesh is yellowish-orange of good quality. Has a large pit. Tree is vigorous, rank growing. Pollinate with Blenheim-Royal. Ripens May 5 to May 20.

MOORPARK

Large highly colored, rich luscious flavor. Brownish red in color and quite firm. A favorite home canning variety. Ripens May 15 to May 25.



EARLIGOLD

Medium sized fruit, rich golden apricot color. Very sweet and juicy flesh of good quality. A very heavy producer. Ripens May 15 to May 25.

BLLENHEIM-ROYAL

Medium to large, oval, orange fleshed apricot that is aromatic, with a yellow to orange-yellow skin. Flavor is sweet and sprightly. The texture is firm. This is California's leading apricot. It is equally valuable for canning, drying or fresh use. Ripens June 1 to June 20.

TILTON

Very large, light-orange, heart-shaped fruit that is firm and parts readily from the stone. A heavy bearer that seems to be more exempt from late frosts than other varieties. Ripens June 15 to June 30.

CHERRIES

Planting distance 20 to 30 feet—48 to 109 Trees per Acre

LISTED IN RIPENING ORDER

BLACK TARTARIAN

Medium size, bright purplish black; thick, juicy, very rich and delicious cherry. The tree is an erect grower. A good pollinizer for Bing. Ripens early-June.

EARLY BURLAT

Outstanding new variety of cherry that ripens in the Black Tartarian season. A large dark red cherry, nearly the size of Bing. Pollinizes Royal Ann.

MOREAU (St. Charmez)

This cherry is new and ripens with Black Tartarian. Large like Bing, black and of excellent quality. Pollinizes with Bing and Royal Ann. From all appearances this variety should replace Black Tartarian for an early cherry.

VAN

The fruit is like a Bing Cherry. It is large, sweet, and has a black skin. The fruit is somewhat resistant to cracking. It is as large as Bing and slightly earlier. May-June season. Pollinates Bing, Lambert or Royal Ann.

ROYAL ANN

A large light amber colored skin suffused with red. A favorite for eating, canning and preserves. Turns white when canning. Ripens early-June. Pollinize with Black Tartarian or Early Burlat.

BING

Large, delicious, dark red, with rich, firm, purplish flesh. Excellent for eating, canning and preserves. Pollinize with Black Tartarian, Moreau. Ripens mid-June.



Cherry Trees at Stribling's Growing Grounds

LAMBERT

Fruit large to extra large, roundish-cordate and red to dark red. The meat is firm, sweet and very good. A good shipper. The tree is vigorous and spreading. Bears in June. Pollinate with Bing and Van.

MONTMORENCY

Large bright red pie cherry, firm flesh. Hardy and disease resistant. Good for canning. Heavy producer. Pollinate with Bing or Royal Ann. Ripens July.

ENGLISH MORELLO

Late, red tart cherry. Excellent for pies. A good pollinizer for Bing or Royal Ann. Ripens late-July to early-August.

FIGS

Planting distance 30 to 40 feet on Black Mission, Calimyrna, and White Adriatic. On Kadota and Brown Turkey it is 20 to 24 feet

ADRIATIC (White Adriatic)

Tree is large and vigorous, very productive. Fruit is medium size, spherical in shape. The color is green with light strawberry colored pulp.

CALIMYRNA

Figs are large, greenish to lemon yellow and have amber or light strawberry pulp and are very rich in flavor. This variety requires caprification (artificial pollination). Use Roeding capri figs.

CONADRIA

A greenish to lemon yellow fig with light strawberry pulp. Very sweet and rich flavor. This variety requires caprification.

KADOTA

Medium size and lemon yellow in color, with amber pulp and a few seeds. Good for canning. The tree is medium size and can be pruned very heavy since the fruit bears on the new wood. Very good fig for drying.

MISSION (Black Mission)

Medium to large, pear-shaped, black with purplish bloom. The pulp is light strawberry color and the flavor is excellent. Good for fresh and dried fruit.

TURKEY (Brown Turkey)

Fruit is medium to large and bell shaped. It is purplish black to reddish purple in color. The pulp is light strawberry in color and has a flat or insipid flavor.

CAPRIFICATION FIG

Good for caprification only. Not good for eating.

ROEDING No. 3

This variety produces pollinating figs for caprification of Calimyrna.



GRAPEVINES

Raisin and Table Varieties

Planting distance 8 x 12' 450 plants to the acre; or 7 x 12', 500 plants to the acre.

LISTED IN RIPENING SEQUENCE

PERLETTE

Large white seedless grape of excellent appearance and about one third larger than Thompson Seedless. Skin is thin, very tender, flesh is firm, crisp and juicy with unique flavor. The variety keeps and stores well. Good commercial shipping variety in early districts. Excellent home vineyard variety. July. (Table Use—Cane Pruning)

CARDINAL

The Cardinal is an early red grape ripening three weeks before Thompson. Berries are as large as Ribier with a light bloom. The clusters are medium to large, conical in shape, and not heavily shouldered. The fruit is firm and holds up well in shipping. An excellent table grape. Good home vineyard variety. July. (Table Use—Spur Pruning)

RIBIER

Medium sized, heavily shouldered, short conical clusters. Very large jet black, seeded, moderately tougher skinned berries. Good keeping qualities. August. (Table Use—Spur Pruning)

THOMPSON SEEDLESS

Worlds leading raisin variety. Large clusters of medium sized, elongated, greenish-white to light golden seedless berries. Most versatile of all grapes. August. (Table and Raisin Use—Cane Pruning)

GRAPEVINES continued

ITALIA

Cross between Biscane and Hamburg Muscat. Very large golden grapes with a muscat flavor. Loose conical clusters on a very productive vine. Sometimes referred to as Italian Muscat. Keeps very well. August. (Table Use—Spur Pruning)

RED MALAGA

Very large clusters of irregular shape. Berries are large, pink to reddish purple. Seeded and very crisp and firm flesh. Skin is tender. September. (Table Use—Spur Pruning)

BLACK MONUKKA

A black seedless grape of medium size. Elongated tender skinned berry. Has an excellent crisp sweet flavor. September. (Table and Raisin Use—Spur Pruning)

LADY FINGER (Olivette Blanche)

Medium sized, long loose clusters of very large elongated berries. Pale green to light yellow with tender skin and crisp seeded flesh. September. (Table Use—Spur Pruning.)

WHITE MALAGA

Loose, large clusters of good sized oval shaped, whitish green to whitish yellow berries. Normally seeded with a moderately tough skin. A good white table grape. September. (Table Use—Spur Pruning)

MUSCAT

Clusters of medium size, loose shouldered, and conical. Obovoid berries, of dull green, seeded with moderately tough skin. Excellent for home vineyard use, for wines and raisins and fresh. September. (Table and Raisin Use—Spur Pruning)

TOKAY

One of the most popular shipping grapes. Large oblong berries borne on immense bunches. Pale skin, covered with a lilac bloom. The flesh is firm, juicy and very crisp. A heavy producer. September. (Table Use—Spur Pruning)

CALIFORNIA CONCORD (Pierce)

A very large roundish-oblong berry in rather large clusters. The skin is dark purple, almost black with a bluish bloom. Good for table and fresh juice. Sweet flavor. September. (Table Use—Spur Pruning)

EASTERN CONCORD

Round, solid blue-black berries of medium size. Clusters medium to large. Broadly tapering, single shouldered. Skin is tough and thick. Fine for juice and jellies. September. (Table Use—Spur Pruning)

EMPEROR

Large shouldered clusters of elongated berries. Light red to reddish purple, seeded, moderately firm, thick, tough skinned berries. Very good keeping qualities. October. (Table Use—Spur Pruning)



WINE GRAPEVINES

STANDARD WINE VARIETIES. APPROXIMATE RIPENING SEQUENCE

BLACK MALVOISE

A reddish-black to black grape, berries medium large. Clusters medium sized. A good red wine, table and dessert grape. August. (Spur Pruning)

ZINFANDEL

Berries medium sized, spherical, reddish black to black, juicy in texture. Clusters medium sized, winged cylindrical and well filled. August. (Spur Pruning)

ALICANTE BOUSCHET

Berries black, medium size, spherical with skin of medium thickness. Medium size clusters, heavy shouldered and compact. Red wine type. September. (Spur Pruning)

CARRIGNANE

Berries black, medium in size, with clusters of medium size. Skin is medium thickness. Red wine type. September. (Spur Pruning)

GRENACHE

Berries dark red to black, medium size, spherical to ovoid. Skin tender, pulp soft, juicy and sweet. Clusters medium to large, short conical, heavy shouldered and compact. Sweet wine. September. (Spur Pruning)

MISSION

Berries reddish black to black, small to medium, spherical. Skin medium, thin, clusters large, loose well filled, shouldered conical. Red wine type. September. (Spur Pruning)

MUSCAT

For table and sweet wine. See description under "Raisin and Table Varieties". (Cane Pruning)

PALOMINO (Golden Chasselas)

Berries round and large, amber colored when ripe. Skin tough. White wine and champagne. September. (Cane Pruning)

RUBIRED

Dark purple berries of medium size. Loose clusters, very juicy with high sugar content. Red wine type. Recently introduced by the University of California. September-October. (Spur Pruning)

ROYALTY

A recent University of California introduction that has dark purple clusters of medium sized berries. It has high sugar content and is juicy. Very resistant to mildew, vigorous and thrifty. The superior qualities found in this variety makes it an outstanding red wine type. September-October. (Spur Pruning)

GRAPE PLANTING GUIDE

PREPARATION: Remove all root growth except main roots at base of vine. Trim these to 2-3 inches. (Fig. 1) Prune the vine to a single cane with 2 to 4 buds. (Fig. 2) Roots should be kept damp until planted. Bare root planting season: January through March.

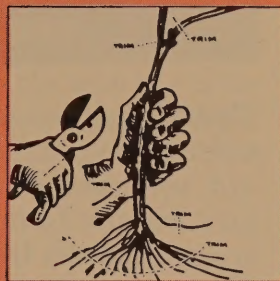


Fig. 1

PLANTING: Dig spacious hole, setting spur 2 inches above ground level. Firm topsoil around roots and irrigate (Fig. 2).



Fig. 2

TRAINING: Encourage healthy growth the first season with no pruning except for sucker removal. Prune back to one two-bud spur after one year. During the second growing season the new lush growth should be trained up a stake or arbor. Cane pruned varieties should be trained as illustrated in Figure 3; spur pruned varieties demonstrated in Figure 4 and the spur cordon system in Figure 5.

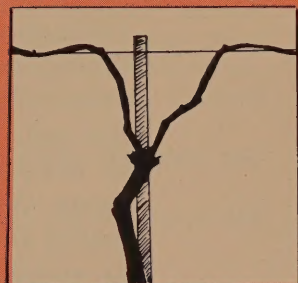


Fig. 3

CULTIVATION: Fertilize 2 months after planting. Confine irrigation to several good waterings each summer. Use dusting sulphur if mildew appears during growing season.



Fig. 4

KEY TO SUCCESSFUL RESULTS THE FIRST GROWING SEASON:

1. Careful attention to details at planting time.
2. Keep area around the plant well cultivated and free of weed and grass.
3. Protect the trunk from sunburn by tree protectors or whitewash.
4. Consistent control of insects such as twig borer, spider mites and flat-headed borer, and mildew on grapes.



Fig. 5

ROOTSTOCKS

THE FOUNDATION OF ALL PLANTINGS

Today's modern scientific advances in the field of horticulture and agriculture have revolutionized the planning and development of the orchard and vineyard. Complex marketing conditions have made it necessary for the farmer to grow quality fruits and nuts in spite of the increased hazards from insects and diseases in the soil and in the atmosphere. With these circumstances evident, it has become increasingly important for the grower to evaluate the condition of his land and select the varieties and especially the rootstocks that will meet all the requirements necessary for a successful and profitable planting.

Stribling's Nurseries has been aware of the necessity for a good foundation to any planting for many years and has been working through research to find the best possible rootstocks available.

The following rootstocks are the ones that we feel are the best available at this time. They are all designed for specific uses and should be used accordingly.

S-37 ROOTSTOCK (PP NO. 904) S-37 Rootstock has been planted throughout the world for the past twenty years and has more than 5 million bearing trees to its credit. It has proven to be extremely valuable where rootknot nematodes are present in the soil. Its uniform high resistance has put many orchards in existence where nematodes have prevented plantings for many years. It has also put some marginal lands to work as useful and productive orchards because of its vigor and ability to stand up under adverse soil conditions.

Farmers in Peru, Brazil, Mexico, Israel, France, Italy and the United States have all praised S-37.

S-37 is generally used on peaches, nectarines, almonds and some varieties of plums; however, it works well under certain conditions as a rootstock for apricots and prunes.

NEMAGUARD ROOTSTOCK Nemaguard peach rootstock introduced by the USDA in 1960 shows excellent promise as a nematode resistant rootstock for peaches, almonds and nectarines, especially where the javonica type nematode is present in the soil.

MARIANNA 2624 ROOTSTOCK Marianna 2624 plum rootstock is the best all around rootstock for plums, prunes and apricots that we have found. It seems to be able to do what the other plum rootstocks can do plus it has the added advantage of being resistant to oak root fungus, a serious problem in some plum and prune areas. Marianna is a cutting grown rootstock and is relatively shallow rooted. This is an advantage in heavy

wet soils or soils of poor drainage. It is also immune to soil nematodes and is resistant to crown gall. Myrobolan seedlings and Myrobolan 29C cutting plum rootstocks are other rootstocks that are used in place of Marianna 2624 but are generally used under specific conditions and do not have the overall versatility that Marianna 2624 has. Marianna 2623 is no longer being used as a rootstock since it does not have the resistance to Oak Root fungus that 2624 has.

STANDARD ROOTSTOCKS

- LOVELL PEACH** Adapted for peach, nectarine and almonds. Is not resistant to nematodes.
- ALMOND** Used for almonds but has no resistance to nematodes. Is good where natural rainfall is used for irrigation.
- APRICOT** Used for apricots and some plums. It is resistant to nematodes. Is not very compatible to some plums. Probably its biggest fault is that the root system is very coarse and brittle. Tends to have too much of a carrot root.
- NORTHERN CALIFORNIA BLACK WALNUT SEEDLING** This is the standard rootstock for walnuts in the West.
- MAZZARD** Mazzard is the seed of the sweet cherry and is compatible with all varieties and is a very vigorous grower, being slightly more resistant to excess soil moisture than Mahaleb. It gives larger trees and is generally believed to produce larger cherries, than other understocks.
- MAHALEB** Mahaleb is more able to withstand drought, makes somewhat smaller tree than Mazzard, but is not completely compatible with flowering trees and Black Tartarian. Some varieties tend to overbear on Mahaleb understock.
- LOTUS AND KAKI** These are persimmon rootstocks. Lotus has become the standard rootstock for persimmons.
- DOMESTIC PEAR** Domestic pear is generally acknowledged to be the best and safest pear understock to be used today.
- QUINCE** Quince is used for all fruiting quince and also for dwarf understock on pears.

STRIBLING'S NURSERIES RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

Stribling's Nurseries has accepted the challenge for better and healthier nursery stock. To do this we have stepped up our independent research department for the development of better rootstocks and fruit varieties. In addition to this we have expanded our variety improvement program to insure the grower of clean bud-lines on all trees and vines that he may use.

The development of new rootstocks for the many problems that exist is in full swing. Plant breeding and selection of new varieties has already given us several new plums, nectarines and peaches that will greatly improve what is being offered to the grower today.

All work along these lines is done in close cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, the University of California Agricultural Experimental Station and the State Department of Agriculture. It is through their cooperation that we are able to verify some of our findings and maintain a rigid "quality control" program. Constant inspection of bud cutting sources, field inspections and root samplings in our fields gives us the confidence in our product that we have today.

When you see the name "GROWING QUALITY" you can be sure that you are receiving the finest that is available today.

RESISTANT GRAPE ROOTSTOCKS

The following varieties have no fruit value. Only as understocks for the fruiting grapes.

AXR-1 (Aramon & Rupestris Ganzan No. 1) This grape understock is being recommended today for use on fertile valley floor soils, and in irrigated plantings in the coastal valleys. AXR-1 tends to overcome the poor fruit set shown by vines of excess vigor on St. George in these areas. AXR-1 is a phylloxera resistant stock.

ST. GEORGE (Rupestris St. George) A vigorous phylloxera stock used almost exclusively in the coastal wine grape counties. The cool, generally non-irrigated districts of this area are heavily phylloxerated and the high resistance, drought tolerance and vigor of St. George are desirable.

1613 (Solonis Othell 1613) The nematode infested, sandy, irrigated interior valleys of California where most grapes are planted finds the 1613 to be very helpful. It is resistant to most parasitic nematodes and has been widely used by growers. It has moderate vigor, compared to other rootstocks. An ideal rootstock for most soils. Extremely poor soils where much vigor is required should use Dogridge or Salt Creek.

DOGRIDGE The most vigorous of all grape understocks. Does very well under the most severe conditions of sandy soil and drought conditions. This rootstock should be used only under extreme conditions and with caution so as not to get too much vigor in the plants. Nematode resistant.

SALT CREEK This very vigorous grape understock is adapted to soils of low fertility or very sandy conditions. Should be used with caution so as not to get too much vigor in the plants. Nematode resistant.

CERTIFIED VINES

For many years nurserymen and vineyardists have realized the necessity for having grape stock that is free of many of the virus that is known to effect the production of grapes. In some varieties the degree of infection was light and caused little alarm, but in other varieties it was seriously affecting the per ton yield.

The University of California at Davis, California began a cross indexing program to eliminate as much of the problem as possible. Stribling's along with a few other nurserymen, have gone into the Certified Grape program, knowing the advantages it had to offer the vineyardists.

When you buy Certified vines you can be sure that they are vines that are free of known virus and disease. They are all properly identified by a State of California inspection tag.

Stribling's offer the following varieties for sale:

AXR-1 Rootstock

Grenache

Carrignane

1613 Rootstock

Emporer

St. George Rootstock



CLINGSTONE PEACHES

Planting distance 18 to 25 feet—69 to 110 Trees per Acre
SEE RIPENING CHART FOR RIPENING ORDER OF THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES

ANDORA Good sized, round, yellow clingstone blushed with red. Flesh very deep yellow to pit. Flavor excellent. Ripens mid-August.

CAROLYN A good quality clingstone ripening between Guame and Sims. Good for commercial canning. Tree produces heavily. A cross between Libbee and Lovell. Ripens late-August.

CARSON (Pink Bud Fortuna) A yellow fleshed clingstone ripening in early season. Sizes are uniformly large. Produces heavy for an early variety. Ripens late-July.

CORTEZ Fruit is of good size, round, smooth and deep yellow color. Flesh is firm, good clear yellow. Ripens early-August.

CORONA Large, yellow cling of good quality. Small pit. Used mainly in Sacramento Valley. Ripens early-September.

DIXON NO. 1 High quality yellow fleshed clingstone, superior flavor, fills the gap between Fortuna and Cortez. Ripens late-July.

CLINGSTONE PEACHES *continued*

EVERTS A new introduction by the University of California which ripens with Halford. The fruit has a medium red blush, and an excellent harvest yellow color. It is medium to large in size. The flesh is a clear yellow with a pink pit. Ripens late-August.

FORTUNA Medium, uniform in size with deep orange yellow flesh. Blushed red. Clear yellow to pit. Ripens mid-July.

GOMES Large clear yellow canning clingstone of good canning quality, uniform in size. Ripens early-September.

GAUME Large fruit, flesh clear yellow to pit, one of the best canning clings. Tree is vigorous and a good producer. Ripens mid-August.

HALFORD NO. 2 A large yellow fleshed cling of excellent canning quality. This variety is the leading commercial cling variety to date. Heavy producer. Ripens late-August.

LOADEL A yellow flesh that is clear and firm. Uniformly large fruit with a small pit. Excellent early season. Ripens mid-July.

McKNIGHT Similar to Halford ripening a few days earlier, not more than four. It seems to size larger than Halford. A very good quality cling. Ripens late-August.

INDIAN CLING Very much like the Indian Free only is a true Clingstone. Good flavor, excellent for home canning use. Ripens mid-August.

ORANGE CLING Large fruit of uniform size. Clear golden color, blushed red. Deep golden flesh and very firm. A good home canning variety. Ripens late-August.

PALORO Large, uniform and round, skin clear golden yellow. Flesh is firm, sweet and deep yellow to pit. Ripens early-August.

PEAK Similar to Paloro. Large uniform and round. Skin is clear golden yellow. Ripens early-August.

SIMS A large clear yellow cling of good canning quality. Flesh yellow to the pit. Ripens late-August.

SOWELL Large yellow fleshed clingstone, firm flesh, clear yellow to pit. Strong vigorous tree, heavy producer, ripening about a week after Halford. One of the best late clings. Ripens early-September.

STARN Commercial canning clingstone with clear yellow flesh, good quality. Ripens early-September.

CLINGSTONE PEACH RIPENING CHART

	JULY						AUGUST						SEPTEMBER					
	1	5	10	15	20	25	1	5	10	15	20	25	1	5	10	15	20	25
Fortuna																		
Loadel																		
Carson																		
Vivian																		
Dixon No. 1																		
Cortez																		
Paloro																		
Strawberry																		
Peak																		
Andora																		
Guame																		
McKnight																		
Carolyn																		
Sims																		
Halford																		
Everts																		
Wiser																		
Indian																		
Orange																		
Giblin																		
Sowell																		
Starn																		
Gomes																		
Corona																		
White Heath																		

STRAWBERRY CLING A white fleshed clingstone of firm texture. Excellent home canning variety. Flesh has strawberry marbeling. Ripens early-August.

VIVIAN Good size fruit with firm yellow flesh of fine texture. Very little red at the pit. Ripens mid-July.

WHITE HEATH Medium to large, creamy white with a light red blush. Flesh is white, juicy and very delicious. A favorite for home canning. Ripens early-September.

WISER A uniform, medium to large, orange-yellow clingstone with slight red blush. Flesh firm, clear yellow to pit, juicy and sweet. A good late canning variety. Ripens late-August.

FREESTONE PEACHES

Planting distance 18 to 25 feet—69 to 110 Trees per Acre

See ripening chart for ripening sequence on the following varieties.

ALAMAR (PP NO. 930) Good sized yellow fleshed, red blushed freestone. A self-sterile variety. Plant with Elberta or others. Vigorous tree. Ripens mid-August.

BABCOCK Popular home orchard variety as well as a commercial variety. Fruit is of a medium size red blushed, white fleshed, juicy and non-acid sweet flavor. A good white fleshed table peach. Ripens mid-July.

BLAZING GOLD (PP NO. 1127) An early yellow fleshed freestone peach. Has a rich tart acid flavor. Exceptionally well colored. Nearly fuzzless skin and of fairly good size for an early peach. Vigorous growing tree. Ripens early-June.

CARDINAL Early yellow fleshed freestone, red blushed, fine, medium textured and good flavor. Highly colored variety. Good early peach. Ripens early-June.

CORONET A highly colored yellow freestone with good flavor. Flesh yellow. Good mild flavor. The tree is vigorous and productive. Ripens late-June.

DIXIERED An early, red blushed yellow fleshed freestone, highly colored, a good shipper. Ripens mid-June.

EARLY BABCOCK White fleshed freestone with red blush. Flavor is honey sweet with low acid. Ripens early-July.

EARLY GOLD DUST Very flavorful yellow fleshed peach. One of the earliest yellow peaches. Very vigorous tree. Ripens early-June.

ELBERTA Large, golden yellow skinned peach, blushed with red where exposed to sun. Very rich and sweet flesh. America's leading peach for all purposes. Ripens early-August.

FAY ELBERTA Large yellow fleshed freestone of good color and flavor similar to Elberta but ripening a few days later. An important shipping and canning variety. Ripens early-August.

FORTY NINER Large yellow fleshed freestone of high quality, ripening a few days earlier than J. H. Hale. The high color, firmness and good production makes it one of the best varieties for home and commercial use. Ripens late-July.

GOLD DUST (PP NO. 1164) Acknowledged to be the finest tasting peach available. Plus its very early season and heavy production makes this variety a natural backyard peach. A yellow fleshed freestone, highly colored, smooth skin, and superb non-acid flavor and creamy textured flesh. Ripens mid-June.



GOLDEN BLUSH Bright yellow peach maturing in July. Fruit has a red blush and is very juicy. Ripens early-August.

J. H. HALE Large and very popular freestone peach that is deep red at the stone. Rather tart until fully ripe. Good for home use as a back-yard variety. Requires pollination, from most any other variety. Ripens late-July.

HALE HAVEN Large yellow freestone, good flavor. Bright exterior color. Does well in home orchards. Ripens early-July.

INDIAN FREE Blood red flesh, good flavor. Excellent for freezing and home orchard use.

JULY ELBERTA (Kim Elberta) (Early Elberta) Large yellow freestone. Skin is golden color flushed red. Good variety grown under many different climatic conditions. Ripens early-July.

LOVELL Large round, yellow freestone. Firm, fine grain flesh. A little red at the pit. A favorite variety for drying. Ripens late-August.

MILLER LATE Large yellow freestone of fair quality. A very late peach for home use. Does best in areas with warm fall weather. Ripens late-October.

NECTAR An excellent, medium early, white fleshed freestone of large size. Beautiful color and distinctive aroma makes it a favorite back yard variety. Firm, juicy and fine textured. Does not ship well. Ripens early-July.

NUEVO Introduction by University of California at Riverside. White creamy flesh with bright red blush. Requires less chilling than most varieties.

FREESTONE PEACHES *continued*

RACHON A clear yellow fleshed semi-freestone peach maturing in mid-June. This variety was developed for the low chilling areas.

RED GLOBE Highly colored yellow fleshed freestone of good quality. Ripening early-July. Well established in commercial market. Best variety for its season. An excellent freestone canner.

RED HAVEN An early yellow fleshed freestone. Very large for an early peach. Color is good and the flesh is firm, and ships well. A standard variety in all peach growing areas. Ripens early-July.

REDTOP A very fine quality yellow fleshed peach introduced recently by the USDA Fresno Station. Fruit is firm, very round and has all the qualities for a good shipping peach. Fills a very important gap after Red Haven and before Red Globe. Ripens early-July.

REDWING Large, white fleshed freestone with heavy red blush. Juicy, and very good eating. A low acid variety. Ripens early-July.

REGINA Very highly colored, red blush over yellow skin. A new USDA introduction of the Red Haven and Coronet season. Yellow fleshed freestone. Ripens late-June.

RIO OSO GEM Large red blushed yellow freestone. Flesh is yellow and red at the pit. A very good mid-August variety. Pollinate with other varieties for best results. Excellent freezing variety. Ripens mid-August.

ROBIN Medium sized early white fleshed semi-freestone with good red color on skin. Very little fuzz and smooth skin. Good for lower chilling areas. Ripens early-June.

SPRINGTIME (PP NO. 1168) A medium sized white fleshed, red blushed semi-freestone ripening in mid to late May. One of the earliest varieties available today.

STARDUST (P. A. F.) Yellow fleshed freestone peach being introduced by Stribling's Nurseries, Inc. This very highly colored peach of unusual firmness and excellent flavor shows promise as a money making commercial variety as well as a top notch back yard variety. Ships well and retains excellent shelf appearance. Consumer acceptance has been outstanding. Ripens early-July.

SUMMERTIME (P. A. F.) A very high quality yellow fleshed freestone peach being introduced by Stribling's Nurseries, Inc. The fruit is very round and uniformly large in size. This is a large peach with a relatively small pit. The yellow skin is overlaid with bright red, resembling the marking of a Rio Oso Gem. It has firm texture and does not bruise easily. An excellent shipping peach with excellent freezing qualities since it does not discolor after thawing takes place. Ripens mid-July.

SUNCLOUD (P. A. F.) Large yellow freestone introduced commercially by Mr. Robert Callison of Dinuba, California. This highly colored peach shows excellent qualities as a heavy producer of firm delicious fruit for local and out of state markets. Ripens early-July.

FREESTONE PEACH RIPENING CHART

		MAY					JUNE					JULY					AUGUST					SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER										
		1	5	10	15	20	25	1	5	10	15	20	25	1	5	10	15	20	25	1	5	10	15	20	25	1	5	10	15	20	25	1	5	10	15	20	25
S-76-128-61a																																					
Springtime	Med																																				
Earligold																																					
Early Gold Dust	Med																																				
Robin	Lo																																				
Blazing Gold	Med																																				
Cardinal	Med																																				
M Gem Free	Hi																																				
Gold Dust	Lo-Med																																				
Rochon	Lo																																				
M Gem	Hi																																				
Dixie Red	Hi																																				
Coronet	Med																																				
Regina	Med																																				
Red Haven	Med																																				
Nectar	Lo																																				
Early Babcock																																					
Redwing	Lo																																				
Redtop	Med																																				
Suncloud																																					
Stardust	Med																																				
Red Globe	Med																																				
July Elberta	Med																																				
Babcock	Lo																																				
Summertime	Med																																				
Forty Niner	Med																																				
Suncrest	Med																																				
J. H. Hale	Hi																																				
Elberta	Med																																				
Fay Elberta	Med																																				
Alamar	Med																																				
Rio Oso Gem	Hi																																				
Lovell																																					
F-11	Med																																				
M Pageant																																					
M Fiesta	Med																																				
Kirkman Gem																																					
M Halloween																																					
Miller Late																																					

CHILLING REQUIREMENTS FOR FREESTONES

Chilling requirements vary for various peaches, depending upon the climate during dormancy period. This information is for comparison only and is not to be considered absolute.

"Lo" is for up to 500 hours below 50 degrees.

"Med" is for 600 to 900 hours below 50 degrees.

"Hi" is for 900 hours and up below 50 degrees.

Chilling requirements are marked accordingly after each variety.

SUNCREST A recent introduction by the USDA Fresno Station. A cross of Alamar and Gold Dust resulting in a very flavorful, high quality peach. The yellow freestone colors early with a bright red blush and ships very well to both out of state and local markets. Also has outstanding qualities as a freestone canning variety. Consistent producer of uniformly large fruit. Matures after Red Globe and just before Elberta, about late-July.

TEJON A very juicy yellow fleshed semi-freestone of medium size with a red blush. This variety requires very little chilling and was developed for low chilling areas. Ripens mid-May.

NECTARINES

Planting distance 20 to 25 feet—69 to 108 Trees per Acre

LISTED IN RIPENING SEQUENCE

JOHN RIVER Medium to large size, crimson colored on an exposed cheek. The flesh is greenish white. A good quality semi-freestone. Ripens mid-June.

ROSE (PP NO. 1421) A consistently good bearing, highly colored, white flesh freestone. Has a natural nectarine flavor. An excellent variety for freezing. Ripens late-June.

SILVERLODE (PP NO. 1023) A white fleshed, good textured, sweet flavored nectarine with red skin. Has sufficient low chilling requirements to be well suited to Southern California. Ripens mid-July.

PANAMINT (PP NO. 1100) A yellow fleshed freestone with high red color. Very productive tree that has low chilling requirements and should be well adapted to Southern California. Ripens late-July.

GOLD MINE Large white, red-blushed freestone. Juicy, white fleshed. Has excellent flavor and is good for home use. Ripens early-August.

LE GRAND A very large yellow-fleshed clingstone nectarine. Probably the best non-patented variety of nectarine for back yard use. Ripens early-August.

FREEDOM (PP NO. 1161) Very large, highly colored Freestone Nectarine. Red blushed skin that is yellow and firm. The flesh is yellow and very juicy. The large size, excellent flavor and firmness make it a good variety for home use. Experience has shown that this variety requires longer chilling hours to make top quality fruit. Ripens early-August.

STANWICK Medium, pale green with deep red cheek. A delicious flavored freestone that has white juicy flesh. Good for drying, canning, shipping and freezing. Ripens mid-August.

PECANS



Planting distance 40 to 60 feet—12 to 27 Trees per Acre

THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES ARE IN RIPENING SEQUENCE

F. W. ANDERSON (Pat. Pend.) A new introduction by plant breeder F. W. Anderson of LeGrand, California. This new introduction has favorable advantages in very high quality kernel fill-out. Flavor is very desirable. It matures very early, in fact it comes off right after the walnut harvest season. The nut is large like a Mahan. This variety should be planted with another variety near by for better pollination. Self fruiting. Very young bearing. Harvest in early November, three weeks ahead of Stuart and Success.

STUART A large pecan with medium soft shell. Can be used in many areas with satisfactory results. This variety is very widely distributed. Excellent quality. Harvest late November.

SUCCESS A large soft shelled nut of good quality. A self-fruited variety that is very widely distributed. Harvest late November.

BURKETT A large thin shelled pecan with plump rich kernels. Nut almost round in shape. A heavy producer that ripens in mid season: Success pecan will help pollinate this variety. Harvest late November.

WESTERN SCHLEY Thrifty early bearing and heavy producing variety. Nuts are large, elongated and pointed at ends. Nut matures fairly early, is thin shelled with good quality kernels. A self-fruited variety. Harvest early December.

MAHAN This variety produces very large elongated nuts with a thin paper shell, and richly flavored kernels. The tree is vigorous and bears young. Makes a good shade tree. Harvest early December.

PLUMS

Planting distance 18 to 25 feet—69 to 134 Trees per Acre

(J) Japanese Varieties

(E) European Varieties

BEAUTY (J) Large to medium, bright red, yellow fleshed tinged with red. An early variety, vigorous and strong tree. Good shipper, self fruiting. Early June ripening.

BLUE DAMSON (E) Medium, roundish-oval, dark purple freestone. Fruit is tart. A good plum for canning and preserves. Ripens September.

BURMOSA (J) A large size, longer keeping and firmer textured plum than most early ones. Burmosa develops a bright pinkish-red external color in shipping and marketing. Should do well any place that Santa Rosa will. It is a cream-amber fleshed freestone. Pollinize with Santa Rosa or Mariposa. Early June ripening.

BRUCE (J) Large, red skin and flesh. Delicious flavor. Requires pollination. Ripens early June. Used in southwestern states.

CASSELMAN Crimson colored plum with deep amber flesh. Resembles Improved Late Santa Rosa, but later. Self fruitful. Ripens late August.

DUARTE (J) A large, red, blood plum, heart shaped; flesh firm, blood red in color and delicious in flavor. A good shipping plum and excellent home variety. Ripens early July.

ELDORADO (J) Medium large, flat, dark red, almost black plum of good quality. Keeps very well. Flesh is very firm, amber colored when ripe and honey sweet. Vigorous growing tree. Pollinize with Wickson or Late Santa Rosa. Ripens late June.

ELEPHANT HEART (J) A very large, freestone, blood plum of excellent quality. The fruit keeps well and is a good shipper. The tree is hardy and rapid growing. Pollinize with Santa Rosa or Red Heart. Ripens late July.

GREEN GAGE (E) Medium, round, greenish yellow fruit with brown dots. Very sweet. Good home canning variety.

HOWARD MIRACLE (PP NO. 721) Very large, red and yellow skin. Amber flesh. Very sweet flavor and juicy. Ripens late July.

KELSEY (J) Very large greenish yellow fruit, blushed red on sunny side. Rich juicy flavor when ripe with small pit. Ripens mid-July.

LARODA (J) Large, nearly round, the skin is deep reddish-purple in color, flesh amber, firm, and good quality. Has a sweet mild aroma at maturity. Slight redness to flesh near the skin at maturity. Pollinize with Santa Rosa or Late Santa Rosa. Ripens mid-July.

LATE SANTA ROSA IMPROVED (J) Large, oval purplish crimson fruit similar to Santa Rosa, ripening one month later. The Improved Late Santa Rosa is non-cracking. Ripens mid-August.

See Ripening Chart Page 34 for the ripening order of the above varieties.



MARIPOSA (J) Large purple red fruit, overlaid with glowing lilac bloom. Blood red flesh, tender, juicy, and very sweet. Keeps well. One of the best back yard varieties available. Pollinate with Late Santa Rosa. Ripens mid-July.

MELDOR (J) Medium to large, oval, slightly flat at apex. Purplish-crimson fruit at full maturity, well covered with light blue bloom. Flesh firm, clear yellow with a small pit. Good keeping qualities. Pollinate with Santa Rosa. Ripens mid-June.

NUBIANA (J) Large flat Eldorado shaped, dark purple, almost black, plum of good keeping quality. Flesh amber color, with no red, very firm and meaty texture. Sweet. A very good back yard variety. Keeps for a long time on or off the tree. Self fruitful. Ripens late-July.

PRESIDENT (E) Uniform, large egg-shaped fruit. Fruit purple with deep bloom. Flesh is yellow and of fine texture. Sometimes dried. A leading European variety. Pollinize with Grand Duke. Ripens mid-August.

QUEEN ANN (J) Large size, heart-shaped fruit, skin is dark purple with light amber colored flesh. A good shipper and keeper. Tree is medium size. Pollinize with Laredo of Red Roy. Ripens early-August.

RED HEART (J) A plum similar to Duarte, ripening a little later than Santa Rosa. A medium-sized, blood plum with bright, even red flesh and dark purplish-red skin covered with a moderate bloom. Ripens late-June.

ROSA GRANDE (J) Dark maroon plum of excellent shipping quality. Flesh is amber, juicy and has very good sweet flavor. Tree is very thrifty and spreads well. Uniformly large fruit that sizes and is shaped like Queen Ann. Self fruiting. Excellent commercial and back yard variety. Ripens early-July.

ROYAL SUPREME (J) A very large dark purple plum maturing several days earlier than Santa Rosa. Fruit is firm and ships very well. Self fruiting and is good pollinizer for Queen Ann and other varieties. Ripens mid-June.

SATSUMA IMPROVED (J) Large nearly round dark red fruit. Solid red color from skin to pit. Firm and rather juicy. Pollinize with Duarte and Santa Rosa. Improved Satsuma is a more vigorous growing variety overcoming some of the problems of the older strain. Ripens mid-July.

See Ripening Chart Page 34 for the ripening order of the above varieties.

SANTA ROSA (J) Large, oval, purplish crimson fruit, well covered with light blue bloom. Flesh firm, purplish next to skin, yellow veined pink toward the pit. Self fruiting. Ripens mid-June.

STANDARD PLUM (E) See prunes for description. Used both as a plum and prune. Ripens early-August.

TRAGEDY (E) Fruit medium size to large. Dark purple. Flesh of fine eating quality. Good for fresh fruit. Ships well. Pollinize with Grand Duke or President. Ripens late-June.

WICKSON (J) Very large, yellow overlaid with glowing carmine with a white heavy bloom. Flesh is firm and pit is small. Fruit keeps remarkably well. Tree is vigorous and upright. Pollinize with Santa Rosa or Beauty. Ripens late-July.

PLUM PLANTING CHARTS

Diagram "E" is generally used with plum varieties where maximum pollination is desired. This is used when comparable commercial varieties are used. The ratio of rows for a variety depends on its commercial importance. If a lesser important variety is planted as a second variety the number of rows could be reduced such as in the case of variety " b " to three, two or even one row, but neither variety should exceed four rows each in succession.



Diagram "F" is used when a single variety that requires pollination is used. The minimum number of pollination trees are put in, but not less than the nine to one ratio shown in this diagram.

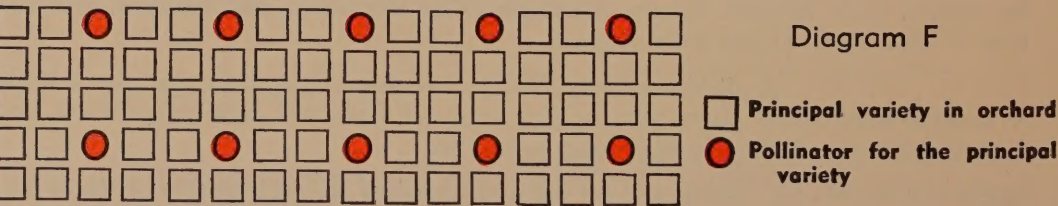
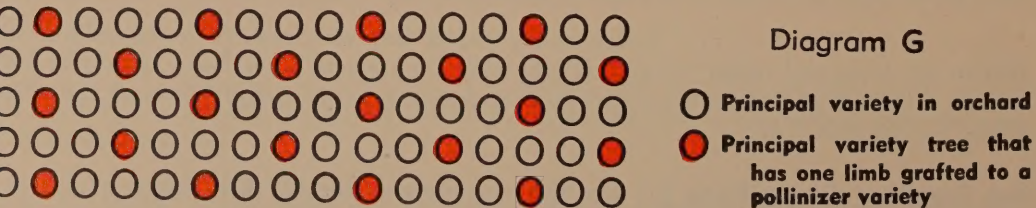


Diagram "G" is used when the pollinating variety is of little or no commercial importance and also if a maximum amount of the principal variety is desired. If the principal variety is temperamental in regards to pollinizing, this system is also desirable. It is important to properly mark this single pollinizing variety.



PLUM POLLINATION

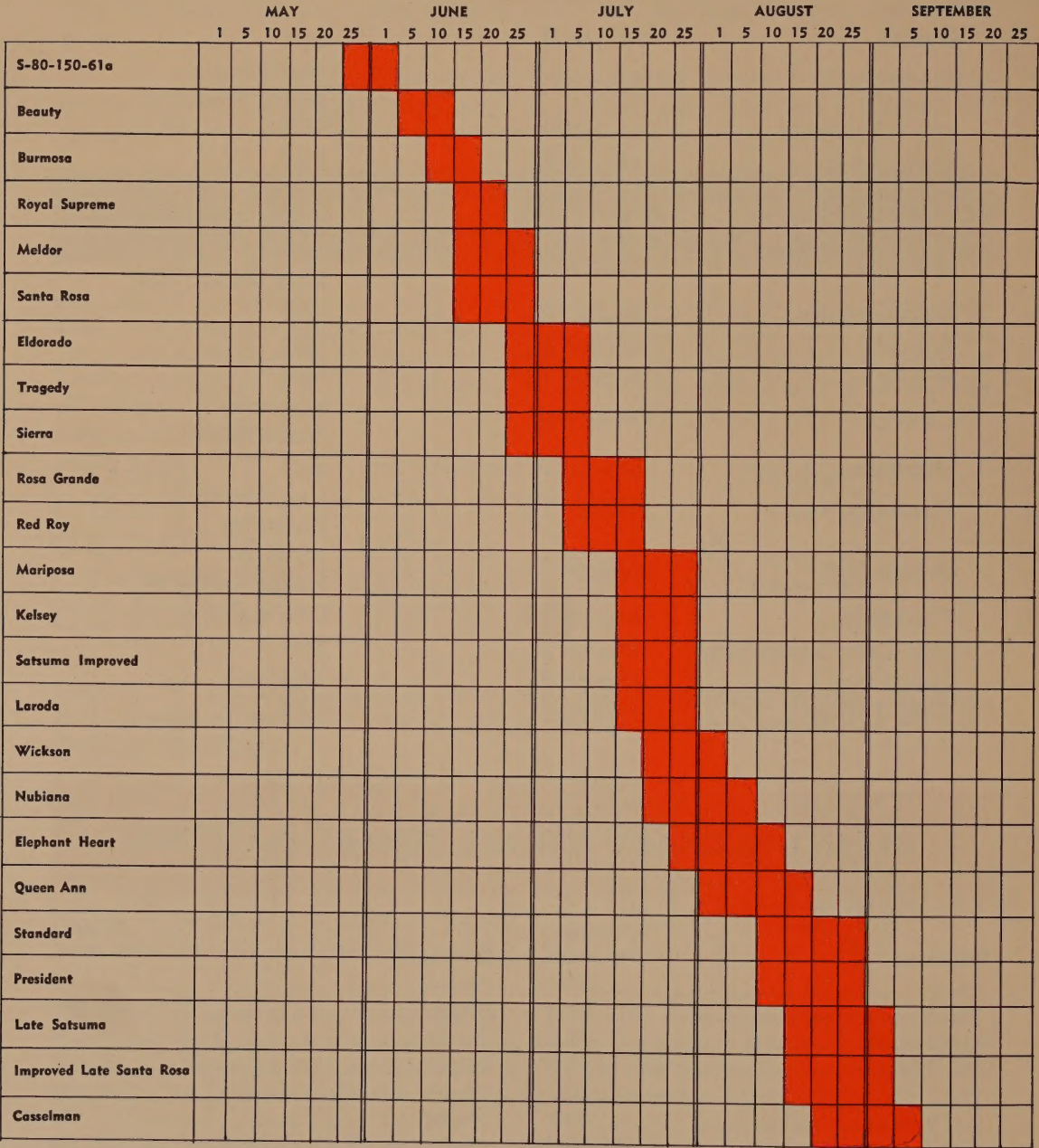
VARIETY	Average Full Bloom Dates	Suggested Pollinizer
Beauty	March 9	Self
Burmosa	March 4	Mariposa Santa Rosa
Royal Supreme	March 9	Self
Santa Rosa	March 8	Self
Eldorado	March 10	Wickson Santa Rosa
Mariposa	March 5	Padre Late Santa Rosa
Rosa Grande	March 8	Self
Kelsey	March 8	Self
Wickson	March 10	Self
Laroda	March 9	Nubiana Santa Rosa
Nubiana	March 9	Self
Elephant Heart	March 12	Red Heart, Nubiana
Queen Ann	March 11	15-A-31, Royal Supreme
President	March 10	Grand Duke
Imp. Late Santa Rosa	March 8	Self
Casselman	March 8	Self
S-80-150-61a	March 5	Self

PLANTING CHART FOR ALL SQUARE PLANTING

Distance	Plants Per Acre	Distance	Plants Per Acre
6x 6	1210	18x22	110
6x 8	902	20x20	109
6x10	726	20x22	99
8x 8	681	22x22	90
6x12	605	22x24	83
8x10	545	24x24	75
7x12	520	25x25	69
8x12	454	30x30	48
10x10	436	35x35	35
10x12	363	40x40	27
16x16	170	50x50	16
18x18	134	60x60	12
18x20	121		

PLUM RIPENING CHART

APPROXIMATE HARVEST DATES OF PRINCIPAL VARIETIES





PRUNES

Planting distance 18 to 25 feet—69 to 134 Trees per Acre

FRENCH IMPROVED (E) California's leading prune. Fruit of medium size, dark blue tender skin. The flesh is very fine textured, rich and sugary. A self fertile variety. Ripens August to September.

SUGAR (E) Large, early, dark purple prune of medium quality. The flesh is sweet. A good variety for shipping or drying. Ripens August.

STANDARD (E) Fruit is large, dark purple. Flesh is amber, fine grained, juicy and sweet. A freestone variety ripening in August. Pollinize with French or Sugar. Standard is truly a plum that is used often as a prune. Ripens August.

PEARS

Planting distance 20 to 25 feet—69 to 109 Trees per Acre

LISTED IN RIPENING SEQUENCE

BARTLETT Large, smooth, waxy yellow pear that has white flesh and is very sweet. Most popular pear of all. A vigorous growing variety that produces heavy crops. July and August season.

ANJOU (Beurre D'Anjou) Good size russet yellow pear with crimson blush. A good eating pear. October season.

COMICE (Doyene du Comice) The fruit is large, roundish and uneven on the sides, with a thick stem. They are greenish yellow, but when ripe the color becomes a clear yellow, shaded with crimson and marked with russet spots. Fine aromatic flesh. August season.

KEIFFER Fruit medium to large, oval, uniform. Thick skin, tough and smooth, yellow color. Yellowish white flesh that is course, crisp and juicy. October and November. Good variety for Southwest areas.

WINTER NELIS Medium sized fruit of good quality. Heavy producer that is firm and keeps well. Tree is very rank and irregular in growth habits. Matures October-November.

QUINCE

Planting distance 15 to 20 feet—109 to 170 Trees per Acre

PINEAPPLE Fruit is smooth golden yellow, white fleshed with a slight pineapple like flavor. Good for eating and making jellies. Ripens September. Plant has landscape values.

SMYRNA Fine large fruit with excellent quince flavor. The fruit is elongated, with an attractive lemon colored skin. The flesh is tender and highly perfumed. Excellent for jellies and preserves. Ripens September. Plant has landscape value.

PERSIMMONS

Planting distance 16 to 20 feet—109 to 175 Trees per Acre

FUYU Bears young and produces heavily. A large, round, flattened fruit of smooth texture. A good eating persimmon that is non-astringent. Ripens in November.

HACHIYA Leading variety of persimmon. It is oblong in shape and has a rather short point and skin of bright orange-red. The tree is vigorous, upright, shapely and makes a good small ornamental tree. Fruit ripens in November.

POMEGRANATE

Planting distance 15 to 20 feet—109 to 170 Trees per Acre

WONDERFUL Shrub or tree to 20 feet high. Fruit is extra large, pale green skin, blushed red. The flesh is a rich red color, juicy and has a piquant flavor. Good for shipping and home use in making jellies. Plant is also used for landscape purposes. Ripens September-October.



ENGLISH WALNUTS

Planting distance 30 to 60 feet—12 to 48 Trees per Acre

THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES ARE LISTED IN HARVESTING SEQUENCE

PAYNE Its early bearing and heavy production make it a popular variety. The nut is oblong, rather pointed at the apex. The shell is of medium thickness and the kernel is full. Produces nuts on outer branches and is subject to sunburn in hotter areas. Because of early, heavy production this tree is slower growing than other varieties. Late-September harvest.

DRUMMOND (PP NO. 1861) The kernel is light colored and has a very high Emerald Grade. The shell is soft and well sealed. It is of the Eureka type. The nuts grow in the shade of the foliage which protects them from sunburn. Maturity is late September after Payne. Drummond walnut tree is vigorous, has a good structure and the bark is light enough in color to give protection against sunburn. Bloom is two weeks after Eureka. This variety is a commercial moneymaker as well as an excellent back yard variety.

EUREKA Large upright tree with elongated nuts of thick, well-sealed shells. The kernels are light colored. A good productive shade tree as well. Early-October harvest.

HARTLEY Large, slightly pointed nut of high quality. The tree comes into bearing very early, producing high quality, light cream colored kernels. Most heavily planted variety in recent years. Early-October harvest.

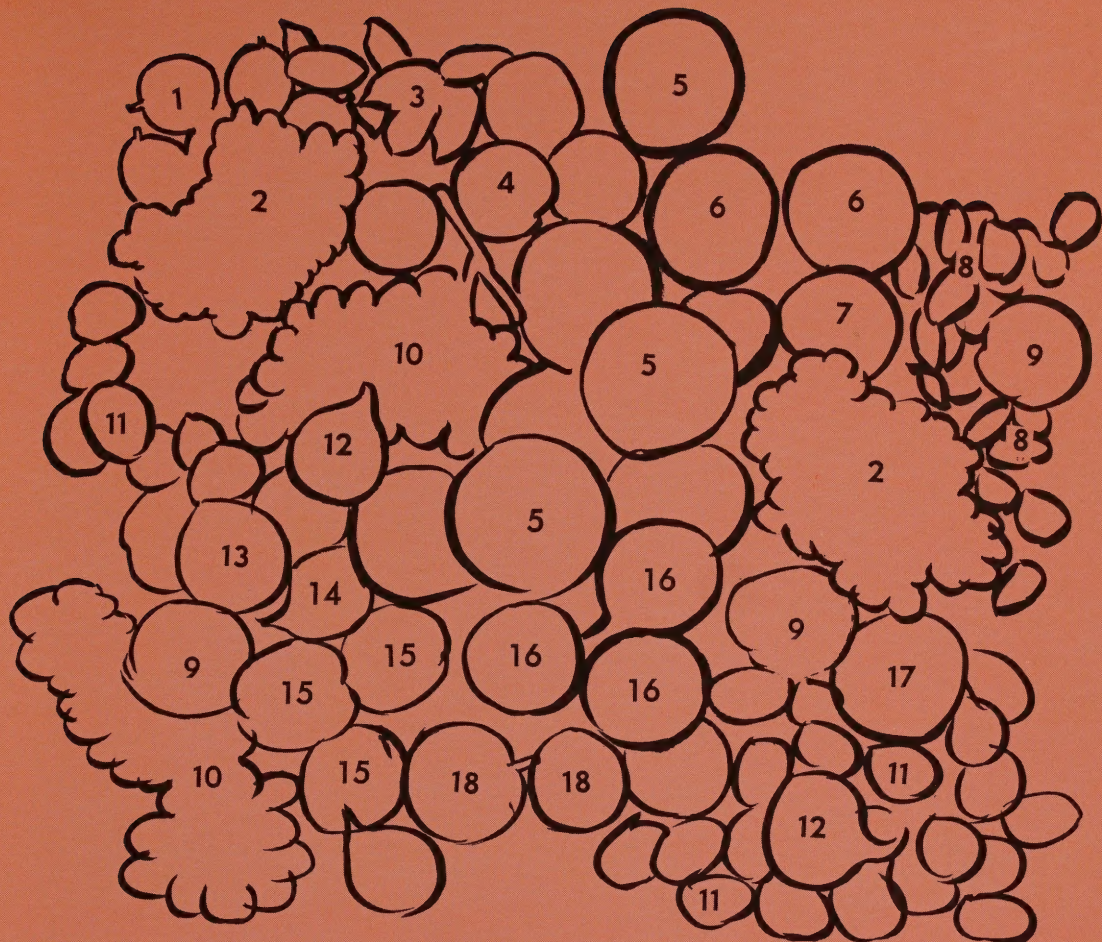
FRANQUETTE (Treat) Is the leading commercial variety in California. The tree is a late blooming one. The nut is elongated, pointed and fairly smooth, and of a light clear, attractive color. The shell is thin, but well sealed. A good quality nut. Early-October harvest.

MARCHETTI Introduced by the University of California. Produces a very high quality, light colored kernel. Nuts tend to grow in clusters. The very large leaves are an outstanding feature of this tree. Early-October harvest.

WALNUT SEEDLINGS

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA BLACK WALNUT SEEDLINGS This variety does well in deep, sandy, well-drained, neutral or slightly acid soil, with good resistance to oak root fungus, crown gall, and some common nematodes; however, it is very susceptible to leison nematodes, crown rot, and does not do well in heavy wet soils. This variety is used almost exclusively as an understock for English Walnuts. Its versatility and advantages overshadow its faults.

PARADOX WALNUT SEEDLINGS These paradoxical seedlings grow vigorously, have a strong fibrous root system and good resistance to leison nematode and crown rot. It will grow in shallow heavy soils, and under reasonable high water table conditions. It does better than Northern California Black in soils showing slight alkalinity, but does better in a neutral soil. Paradox seedlings grow more vigorously than NCB in California foothill regions due to their exceptionally strong feeder root systems. Due to seedling variations they are less resistant than NCB to Oak Root Fungus, and are susceptible to crown gall.



FRUIT, NUT AND GRAPE VARIETIES SHOWN ON COVER

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Sugar Prune | 10. Cardinal Grape |
| 2. Thompson Seedless | 11. Drummond Walnut |
| 3. Mahan Pecan | 12. Kadota Fig |
| 4. Nubiana Plum | 13. Rosa Grande Plum |
| 5. Summertime Peach | 14. Black Mission Fig |
| 6. Winesap Apple | 15. King Apricot |
| 7. Gravenstein Apple | 16. Queen Ann Plum |
| 8. Mission Almond | 17. Le Grand Nectarine |
| 9. S-137-163-61 Nectarine | 18. Comice Pear |

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